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PUBLISHED EVERY
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Contains the Week's News
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Price (including Postage) to any
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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917.

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SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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BUSINESS NOTICES.
STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
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DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
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COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

JUST RECEIVED
PER S.S. SOMALI
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Established 1883
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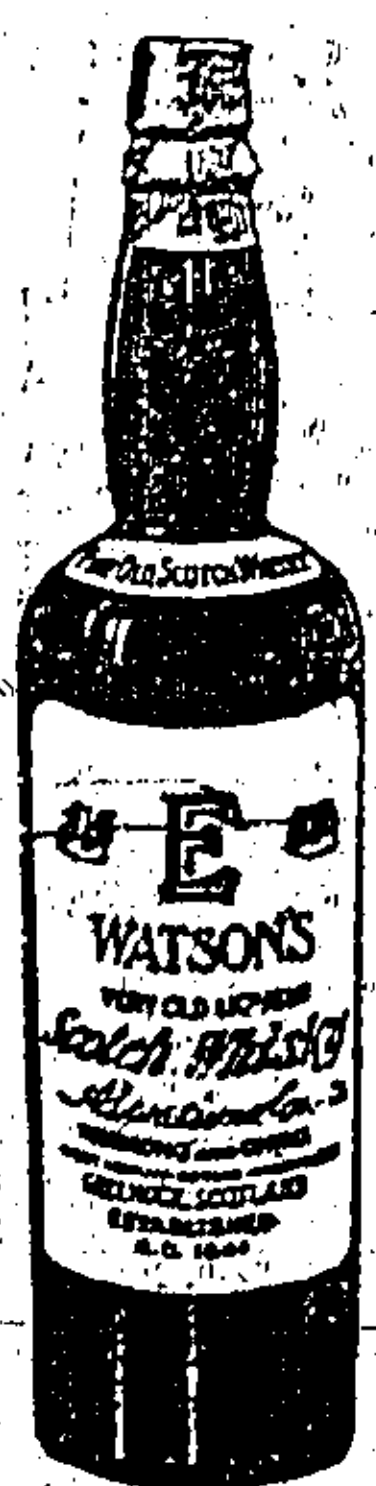
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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THE PREMIER
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MILD, MELLOW, MATURED.

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THE KWONG HIP LONG CO., LTD.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong. Telephone No. 480.

Shipyard: Sheu-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 6.

Estimates furnished on application. **WONG FING WA, Manager.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
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— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
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Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
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Electric Lifts, Pass and Lighting,
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Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

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Manager.

TANG YUK I, formerly, successor to
the late SIEN JING,
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**GERMAN RAIDER IN
SOUTH ATLANTIC.**

TEN VESSELS SUNK.

TWO OTHERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Admiralty has received information from Pernambuco which confirms the assumption that the following ships have been sunk by a German raider - British:

Dramatist
Radnorshire
Minich
Netherby Hall
Mount Temple
King George
Voltaire
Georgie

French:

Nantes

Astieres

The Japanese steamer Hudson-maru arrived at Pernambuco on the 15th inst., with the masters and 237 of the crews of some of the lost vessels, which were sunk between December 12th and January 12th.

It is also announced that the Saint Theodore was captured and a prize crew put on board, and that the Yarrowdale was captured and sent away with 400 men from the sunk vessels.

There is no further news of their whereabouts.

OTHER SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The following ships have been sunk: Brookwood (British), Thelma and Graaf (Norwegian), Norma (Swedish).

"FRIGHTFULNESS" AGITATION
INTENSIFYING.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 17.

The Pan-German agitation for submarine "frightfulness" is intensifying.

A conference of the Centre deputies at Cologne acclaimed a speech demanding sharper submarine till Britain is defeated and "the last acre of our Colonies is returned."

FIGHTING SOUTH OF
SMORGON.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

A German communiqué announces that fighting has developed south of Smorgon.

[Smorgon is situated south-east of Vilna.]

THE FIGHTING IN
RUMANIA.

RUSSIANS STORM AND CAPTURE
YADENI.

DENSE COUNTER-ATTACK BY
ENEMY FAILS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

A Russian official report states: - The enemy attacked the Rumanians south-west of Pules. Our counter-attacks drove him back.

We attacked at night and drove the Germans out of Galeshi. A counter-attack compelled us to withdraw.

We stormed and captured Yadeni. A dense counter-attack failed.

TERRIBLE TRAIN DISASTER IN
RUMANIA.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Correspondent of the Times in a message from Neureo, near Jassy, reports that an overcrowded train carrying 2,000 passengers was demolished by collision with a train from Headquarters.

Bodies of women, children and soldiers strewn the line.

The French Military Attaché was injured.

GREECE YIELDS.

ALLIES' DEMANDS ENTIRELY
ACCEPTED.

ATHENS, Jan. 17.

Sir Francis Elliot visited the Premier at Athens on Monday, respecting the reservations in the Greek reply to the ultimatum. There are indications that the diplomats may return to Athens shortly, but this will depend upon the prompt fulfilment of the ultimatum.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Reuter learns that Sir Francis Elliot, the British Minister at Athens, who has returned to his post, has telegraphed definitely announcing the entire acceptance of the Allies' demands.

DISTURBING RUMOURS.

Mr. Ward Price, a Press Correspondent at the Salonika Headquarters, wires that Greek troops are going northward violating the neutral zone. Hostilities are apparently imminent. The reported arrival of Falkenhayn seemed to indicate that Greco-German plans for combined action have matured.

PARIS, Jan. 17.

The Matin expresses the opinion that within a fortnight the Royalist Army of Greece will no longer be a source of anxiety to the Allies.

GERMAN OPTIMISM.

THE ALLIES' EXORBITANT AND
IMPERTINENT DEMANDS.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 17.

The Prussian Diet has re-opened. The President expressed the hope that the New Year would bring peace.

"Our great leaders and glorious troops, and, not least, our brave submarines will soon answer the exorbitant and impertinent demands of the Entente Powers."

"THE LAST WAR BUDGET."

In submitting the Budget, the Minister of Finance said he had not abandoned hope that this would be the last War Budget, although the enemies of Germany had "declared their intention to destroy Germany."

He admitted that the blockade was pressing heavily and that many were suffering severely, but nobody was starving. Their enemies were greatly mistaken if they believed they could conquer Germany by blockade. He warned the German people that they must face difficult months, immensely heavy fighting, and many sacrifices of blood and treasure, but they were all convinced of victory.

"Our true God," he said, "will be with us if we only do our duty."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

A French communiqué states: - We repulsed small enemy attacks east of Clercy south of Biaches and at Les Eparges.

Our patrols penetrated enemy lines at several points on the heights of the Meuse and in the Forest of Apremont.

(Continued on Page 8.)

By his will the Emperor Francis Joseph left 250,000 to the actress Madame Katherine Schmal, who was his close friend for many years.

M. Thery, writing in the Matin says that after 28 months of war France's gold reserves amount to about 250,000,000.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order representing Bank Notes.

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General Manager.

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INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency
Co. Ltd.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Company Limited,
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1415

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1414

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY COMPANY
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1413

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
TION COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1412

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM 1st February till further notice the following changes will be made in the Company's Time Table.

SUNDAYS.
From 5 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.
From 6.30 P.M. to 7 P.M. every ten minutes instead of every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS & WEEK-DAYS.
The 8.10 P.M. car will be discontinued.
Hongkong, Jan. 16, 1917. 1420

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indent promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including:

Books, Stationery, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisional and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 6%. Trade Discounts allowed. Special Quotations on Demand. Samples from £10 upwards. Consignments of Goods sold on Account. **WILLIAM WILSON & SONS** (Incorporated in S.A.). 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Cable Address: "WILLIAMSON, LONDON."

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA
WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the Undersecretary.
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1917. 1421

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AS already notified, this Company's Generating Plant is now carrying in the vicinity of the maximum load and no further installations can be made for the present. Consumers and Wiring Contractors are warned against the danger of making additions to existing installations and are reminded that under the Regulations for securing the Safety of the Public contained in the Schedule to the Electricity Supply Ordinance 1911 (as amended) "Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Dollars for every such addition."

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, Jan. 5, 1917. 1395

COLUMBIA
NEW
DANCE
RECORDS.

569 "Mighty Lak" A Rose Waltz
"A Perfect Day"
568 "Tina" "Brie-A-Brie"
"On with the Dance"
"Cecile"
A 5584 "Leo Fast Medley" One-Step
"At A Georgia Camp"
Meeting
A 5691 "The Magic Melody" Fox-Trot
"Georgia Grind"

THE ANDERSON
MUSIC CO., LTD.
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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.
OUR HOUSE FED 'APONS AND CHICKENS.
Are the best in the East.
Tender eating, delicate flavour.
TRY THEM.

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APIOL-STEEL
EXTRACT
A French Remedy for all
Rheumatic and Gouty Affections.
It is a powerful and reliable
remedy for all cases of
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Sciatica, Neuralgia, etc., etc.
It is also a good knowledge of
Mandarin and English.
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Sciatica, Neuralgia, etc., etc.
It is also a good knowledge of
Mandarin and English.
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Mandarin and English.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON-PAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to Europeans, Officials and Merchants in the Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first-rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and English. He is also a good knowledge of Mandarin and English. He is also a good knowledge of Mandarin and English.

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QUALITY is the point
which is necessary
in an enjoyable
Cigarette.



That's why
"EMBASSY"
VIRGINIA No. 77
has been justly
described as
THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE.

GERMANY'S NOTE TO
THE POPE.

Simultaneously with the presentation of the German Peace Note to the Entente Powers, Germany caused her Minister at the Vatican to present the following Note to the State Secretary of his Holiness Pope Benedict XV., Cardinal Gasparri:

According to instructions received, I have the honour to send to your Eminence a copy of the declaration which the Imperial Government to-day, by the good offices of the Powers entrusted with the protection of German interests in countries with which the German Empire is, in a state of war, transmits to the States, and in which the Imperial Government declares itself ready to enter into peace negotiations. The Austro-Hungarian, Turkish, and Bulgarian Governments have also sent a similar Note. The reasons which prompted Germany and her allies to this step are manifest. For two years and a half a terrible war has been devastating the European Continent. Unlimited treasures of civilization have been destroyed, extensive areas have been soaked with blood, millions of brave soldiers have fallen in battle, and millions have returned home as invalids. Grief and sorrow fill almost every house. Not only upon belligerent nations, but also upon neutrals the destructive consequences of the gigantic struggle weigh heavily. Trade and commerce carefully built up in years of peace have been depressed. The best forces of the nations have been withdrawn from the production of useful objects. Europe, which was formerly devoted to the propagation of religion and civilization, which was trying to find a solution for social problems, and was the home of science and art and all peaceful labour, now resembles an immense war camp in which the achievements and works of many decades are doomed to annihilation.

Germany is carrying on a war of defence against the enemies who aim at her destruction. She fights in order to assure the integrity of her frontiers and the liberty of the German nation in the right which she claims to develop freely her intellectual and economic energies in peaceful competition and on an equal footing with other nations. All the heroic efforts are unable to shatter the heroic armies of the allies that protect the frontiers of their countries. Strengthened by the certainty that the enemy shall never pierce the iron wall, those fighting on the front know that they are supported by the whole nation, which is inspired by love for its country, ready for the greatest sacrifices, and determined to defend to the last extremity the inherited treasures of intellectual and economic work and social organization and the sacred soil of the country. Sure of our own strength, but realizing Europe's sad future if this war continues, seized with pity in the face of the unpardonable misery of humanity, the German Empire, in accord with her allies, solemnly repeats what the Chancellor already declared one year ago, that Germany is ready to give peace to the world by setting before the whole

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WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
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Hongkong September 4, 1916.

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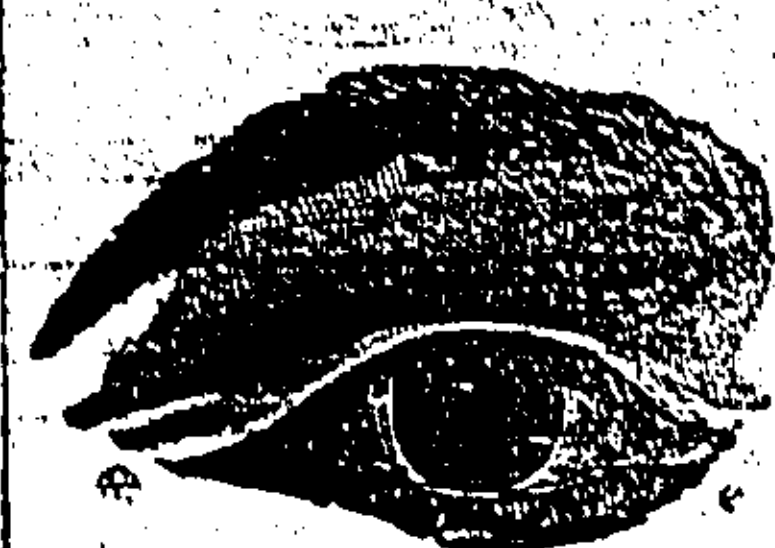
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INTIMATIONS



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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

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SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
177, BLOOMINGDALE ST.,
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High Class English Jewellery.

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At Night.
After a hard day's work, or after unusual physical exertion, take Horlick's, it helps Nature to tone up your system. It is the ideal Food-Drink—its ingredients are Wheat, Malt, and Milk, scientifically combined and put up in powder form in glass jars. Delicious to the Taste. Made in a moment—no cooking.
Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 1/4 (in England).

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MALTED MILK

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H.M. VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER, to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY,
the 19th January, 1917, at 12 noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

SIXTY TWO CASES

PICKLED ONIONS.

Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1917. 1452

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

on

FRIDAY,
the 19th January, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD
FURNITURE, &c.,

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Sofas, Two Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture,
Double Brass-mounted Bedstead,
Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional
Tables, etc., etc., Dinner Services,
Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stove,
Cutlery, Toilet Set, &c., Bath Room
Utensils, Large Roll-top Desk and
Writing Tables, etc., Sundry Electro
Plated Ware.

Piano by Challen & Sons, London, in
good condition, Electric Reading Lamp
(New), Sundry Blackwood and Teakwood
Screens, Pictures, Engravings Carpets
and Rugs, Clocks, &c.,

Also
Genit's Bicycle (new), Tennis Poles
and Netting, &c., &c.,
Brass Finger Bowls, and a few lots
Turkish and Bath Towels, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1917. 1417

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

on

AN EARLY DATE.
The following LIGHTHOUSE GEAR
&c., viz:—
One occulting apparatus, complete.
Circular wick lamps.
Spars burners.
Cylinders and wicks.
Incandescent Petrol Lamps, and
accessories.

And
A quantity of gear pertaining to
Mooring Buoy,
Also
A number of Locomotive wheels and
Axles.
Further particulars may be obtained
from the undersigned.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1916. 1064

VISITING CARDS

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"China Mail" Office
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AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT, to sell by Public Auction,

on

SATURDAY,
the 20th January, 1917, at
12 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.—
The Revenue Cruiser

"KUNG TING"

as she now lies on Oatsea Island.
Extensive repairs were made to this
Vessel quite recently.
For further particulars apply to the
undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 25, 1916. 1379

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COMPANY, LTD.,

and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,

£23,970,367.
—Authorized Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
—Life Funds £3,837,047
—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,580
Sinking Fund Account £23,230

£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,455

Life and Annuity £1,141,583

Branches £2,141,583

Revenue Marine Department £37,330

Other Receipts £73,940

£25,339,238

The accumulative funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Department
of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.



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MADE

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ORDER



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The Lower Peak Tram Station.

W. O. Sheen (D'Aguilar Street).

Hong Cheong (Kowloon).

etc.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

NEW ARMS FOR OLD.

[By H. G. WILLS.]

The shell factory and the explosives shed stand level with the drill yard as the real first stage in one of the two essential punches in modern war. When one meets the shell again it is being unloaded from the railway truck into an ammunition dump. And here the work of control is much more the work of a good traffic manager than of the old fashioned soldier.

The dump I must remember I visited on a wet and windy day. Over a great space of ground the sidings of the normal gauge railroad spread out like a fan and interdigitated with narrow gauge lines that go up practically to the guns. And also at the sides canons were loading, and an officer from the Midi in charge of one of these was being dramatically indignant at five minutes' delay. Between these two sets of lines shells were piled of all sizes. I should think some hundreds of thousands of shells altogether, wet and shining in the rain. French reservists, soldiers from Madagascar, and some Senegalese were busy at different points loading and unloading the precious freights. A little way away from me were despondent-looking German prisoners handling timber. All this dump was no more than an eddy as it were in the path of the shell from its birth from the steel bars near Paris to the accomplishment of its destiny in the destruction of capture of more Germans.

BRINGING UP THE SHELLS.

And next the visitor meets the shell coming up upon a little trolley to the gun. He sees the gunners, as drilled, and precise as the men he saw at the forges, swing out the breech block and run the shell, which has met and combined with its detonators and various other industrial products since it left the main dump, into the gun. The breech closed like a safe door, and hides the shell from the visitor. It is "good-bye." He receives exaggerated warnings of the danger to his ears, stuffs his fingers into them, and opens his mouth as instructed, hears a loud but by no means deafening report, and sees a spit of flame near the breech. Regulations of a severe character prevent his watching from an aeroplane the delivery of the goods upon the customers' doorstep.

I have described the methods of locating enemy guns and so forth by listening and photography elsewhere. Many of the men at this work are like dentists rather than soldiers; they are busy in carefully lit rooms, they wear white overalls, they have clean hands and laboratory manners. The only really romantic figure in the whole of this process, the only figure that has anything of the old soldierly swagger about him still, is the aviator. And, as one friend remarked to me when I visited the work of the British Flying Corps, "The real essential strength of this arm is the organisation of its repairs. Here is one of the repair vans through which our machine-guns go. It is a motor work shop on wheels. But at any time all this park, everything, can pack up and move forward like Bannum and Bagley's circus. The machine-guns come through this shop in rotation; they go out again cleaned, repaired made new again. Since we got that working we have heard nothing of a machine-gun jamming in any air fight at all."

The rest of the career of the shell after it has left the gun one must imagine chiefly from the incoming shell from the enemy. You see suddenly a flying up of earth and stones and anything else that is movable in the neighbourhood of the shell burst, the instantaneous unfolding of a dark cloud of dust and reddish smoke, which comes very quickly to a certain size and then begins slowly to fray out and blow away. Then, after seeing the cloud of the burst, you hear the hiss of the shell's approach, and finally get the explosion. This is the climax and end of the life history of any shell that is not a dud shell. Afterwards the battered fuse may serve, as some journalists' pepperweight. The rest is scrap iron.

Such is, so to speak, the primary process of modern warfare. I will not draw the obvious picture of the intense folly of human concentration upon this process. The Germans will it. We Allies have obeyed the Germans will for warfare now; we have taken up this simple game of shell delivery; and we are teaching them that we can play it better in the hope that so we may be freed from the German will to power, and all its humiliating and disgusting consequences, henceforth for ever. Europe now is no more than a household engaged in over-powering a monomaniac member. It is

merely stupid for America to snail and feel superior.

MILITARY METHODS REVOLUTIONISED.

Now the whole of this process of the making and delivery of a shell, which is the main process of modern warfare, is one that can be far better conducted by a man accustomed to industrial organisation or transit work than by the old-type of soldier. This is a thing that cannot be too plainly stated or too often repeated. Germany nearly won this war because of her tremendously modern industrial resources; but she blundered into it, and she is losing it because she has too many men in military uniform and because their tradition and interest were too powerful with her. All the state and glories of soldiering, the bright uniforms, the feathers, and spurs, the dog, the march past, the disciplined massed advance, the charge; all these are as needless and obsolete now in war as the masks and shields of an old-time Chinese brave. Liberal minded people talk of the coming dangers of militarism in the face of events that prove conclusively that professional militarism is already as dead as Julius Caesar. What is coming is not so much the conversion of men into soldiers as the socialisation of the economic organisation of the country with a view to international necessities. We do not want to turn a chemist or a photographer into a little figure like a lead soldier, moving mechanically at the word of command, but we do want to make his chemistry or photography swiftly available if the national organisation is called upon to fight.

We have discovered that the modern economic organisation is in itself a fighting machine. It is so much so that it is capable of taking on and defeating any more warlike people that is so rash as to pit itself against it. Within the last 16 years methods of fighting have been elaborated that have made war an absolutely hopeless adventure for any barbaric or non-industrialised people. In the rush of larger events few people have realised the significance of the rapid squashing of the Senussi in Western Egypt and the collapse of De Wet's rebellion in South Africa. Both these struggles would have been long, tedious, and uncertain even in A.D. 1900. To-day they were, so to speak, child's play.

Occasionally the writer's study there come to hand drifting fragments of the American literature upon the question of "preparedness," and American papers discussing the Mexican situation. In none of these is there evident any other clear realisation of the fundamental revolution that has occurred in military methods during the last two years. It looks as if a Mexican war, for example, was thought of as an affair of rather imperfectly trained young men with rifles and horses and old-fashioned things like that. A Mexican war on that level might be as tedious as the South African war. But if the United States preferred to go into Mexican affairs with what I may perhaps call a 1916 autumn outfit, there is no reason why America should not clear up any and every Mexican guerrilla force she wanted to in a few weeks.

To do that she would need a plant of a few hundred aeroplanes, for the most part armed with machine-guns, and the motor repair vans and so forth needed for them, a comparatively small army of infantry armed with machine-guns, with motor transport, and a few small land ironclads. Such a force could locate, overtake, destroy, and disperse any possible force that a country in the present industrial condition of Mexico would put into the field. No sort of entrenchment or fortification possible in Mexico could stand against it. It could go from one end of the country to the other without serious loss, and hunt down and capture any leaders.

The practical political consequences of the present development of warfare, of the complete revolution in the conditions of warfare since this century began, is to make war absolutely hopeless for any peoples not able either to manufacture or procure the very complicated appliances and munitions now needed for its prosecution. And this makes possible such a complete control of war by the few great States which are in the necessary stage of industrial development as not the most Utopian of us have hitherto dared to imagine.

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THE PERFECTED NERVE FOOD.



Tempting, Palatable, Wholly Digestible.

Earlier and inferior products, representing the effort to give the nerves directly the nourishment they cannot get from ordinary food, are now displaced by the more scientific and more highly perfected All-British "SANAPHOS." In Insomnia, Nervousness, Run-down Conditions, Lack of Tone, Convalescence, and in the severer cases of Shattered Nerves, "Sanaphos" is producing results which are truly remarkable. Unlike earlier products which were only partly digestible, "Sanaphos" is wholly assimilable. In the words of an eminent scientist it "makes straight for nerve nutrition and repair." It is a Conditions, Lack of Tone, Convalescence, and in the severer cases of Shattered Nerves, "Sanaphos" is producing results which are truly remarkable. Unlike earlier products which were only partly digestible, "Sanaphos" is wholly assimilable. In the words of an eminent scientist it "makes straight for nerve nutrition and repair." It is a Conditions, Lack of Tone, Convalescence, and in the severer cases of Shattered Nerves, "Sanaphos" is producing results which are truly remarkable. Unlike earlier products which were only partly digestible, "Sanaphos" is wholly assimilable. In the words of an eminent scientist it "makes straight for nerve nutrition and repair." It is a Conditions, Lack of Tone, Convalescence, and in the severer cases of Shattered Nerves, "Sanaphos" is producing results which are truly remarkable. Unlike earlier products which were only partly digestible, "Sanaphos" is wholly assimilable. In the words of an eminent scientist it "makes straight for nerve nutrition and repair." It is a Conditions, Lack of Tone, Convalescence, and in the severer cases of Shattered Nerves, "Sanaphos" is producing results which are truly remarkable. Unlike earlier products which were only partly digestible, "Sanaphos" is wholly assimilable. In the words of an eminent scientist it "makes straight for nerve nutrition and repair." It is a Conditions, Lack of Tone, Convalescence, and in the severer cases of Shattered Nerves, "Sanaphos" is producing results which are truly remarkable. Unlike earlier products which were only partly digestible, "Sanaphos" is wholly assimilable. In the words of an eminent scientist it "makes straight for nerve nutrition and repair." It is a Conditions, Lack of Tone, Convalescence, and in the severer cases of Shattered Nerves, "Sanaphos" is producing results which are truly remarkable. Unlike earlier products which were only partly digestible, "Sanaphos" is wholly assimilable. In the words of an eminent scientist it "makes straight for nerve nutrition and repair." It is a

ROBERT PORTER & SON'S BULL DOG LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 618.

To-day's Advertisements

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1917.

CHINESE PATRIOTISM.

The history of the great war in Europe cannot fail to create a tremendous and lasting impression on the Chinese. We can gather as much already from the comments which appear from time to time in the Chinese newspapers on certain aspects of it. For instance, we may note a comment on the recent news of the flotation of the latest British War Loan. It is not surprising that the Chinese are utterly astounded at the immensity of the sum which it is expected to raise, and the question is asked: Are the Chinese less patriotic than the British? Down at any rate to quite recent times we do not know of any foreign student of Chinese affairs who had discovered that the Chinese possessed a true patriotic spirit. It has been allowed that the anti-foreign outbursts which have disfigured the history of China during the nineteenth and the opening years of the present century have been considered by the Chinese as showing their patriotism. But Dr. ARTHUR SMITH, one of the best foreign exponents of the Chinese character when he wrote his well-known essays on "Chinese Characteristics," took occasion to say this on the subject of Chinese patriotism: "That any considerable body of Chinese are actuated by a desire to serve their country, because it is their country, aside from the prospect of emolument, is a proposition which will require much more proof than has yet been offered to secure its acceptance by anyone who knows the Chinese." It is only fair to remark on this that the past seven or eight years has furnished evidence in rebuttal of this view. As one writer has somewhat picturesquely put it, we have seen the latent patriotism of the Chinese rise "staggering like a drunkard, drunk from the sleep of ages, and striking out blindly for home and country, unreasoning in its uncertain course, but hoping it will be long use its strength aright." The Chinese newspaper to whose comments on the British War Loan we have referred, thinks it a fact that the Chinese people are no less patriotic than the British, but that "the Government is less trustworthy." It says: "If the Government should demonstrate its honesty in using the people's money, we have no doubt but that we would be found just as willing to unloose our purse-strings to help our country as the British." We have no difficulty in believing that, for with capable, as well as honest, Government in China there would be excellent security for all money the people could lend to China. When those conditions prevail we trust the money will not be required for the purposes of carrying on a ruinous war, but for the purpose of developing the great commercial possibilities of the country and promoting the wealth, happiness and prosperity of the people. There is immense scope in China along those lines for the manifold activities of a capable far-seeing and progressive Government.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The first Philippine Cabinet has been organized this month.

The R.C.A. Sergeants will hold their fortnightly dance in the Royal Artillery Theatre to-morrow night, commencing at 8 p.m.

The salt revenue surplus for last month amounts to \$6,800,000 which will be handed over to the Government, a Peking contemporary says.

The foreign bonds now in the hands of the Japanese Government total Yen 463,700,000, in which British Treasury bonds, British Exchange bonds and Chinese Indemnity bonds are included.

Vicente Sotto, well-known in the Courts of Hongkong a few years ago, continues to figure in the Courts of the Philippines. A libel action is pending against him in which a Jesuit father is plaintiff. Damages to the amount of 100,000 pesos are claimed.

There has been an unusual amount of snow in Japan during the past few weeks. A particularly heavy fall of snow occurred in the Hokuriku district (the Japan Sea coast district of Central Japan). There were drifts seven and eight feet deep on some parts of the railway line and traffic was interrupted.

It is stated in the Peking papers that during the first two weeks of the present month hundreds of people, including rickshaw men, coolies, and beggars, both male and female, have been frozen to death in Peking. Many of these cases might have been saved by the judicious distribution of a small sum of money. An effort is being made by the Executive Committee of the Home for Destitute Native Women to relieve, to some extent at least, the great suffering in Peking among the poor caused by the severe cold weather.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Justo Lukban, well known in Hongkong, has been chosen and confirmed as mayor of Manila.

Sir Richard Dane, the controller of the Salt Gabelle, has come down on a tour in South China which is expected to occupy some weeks.

Sir Charles Eliot, Vice-Chancellor of the University, has returned to Hongkong after a visit to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States.

Mr. Andrew Forbes, of Messrs Harry Wicking and Co., has returned to the Colony after a year spent in England. Mr. W. L. Leak (of Messrs Leigh and Orange) has also returned, accompanied by Mrs. Leak.

POST OFFICE AND CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

The Postmaster General announces that Tuesday next, the 23rd January, being Chinese New Year Day, the Post Office will be entirely closed.

There will be no delivery or collection of correspondence from the Pillar Boxes. Non-Boxholders may, however, obtain their ordinary correspondence on application at the enquiry counter at the south-west entrance to the building.

On Wednesday, the 24th January, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 and there will be one delivery and one collection of ordinary correspondence as on Sundays.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Banks	3.30 p.m.
Indos Def.	170 1/2 sales
China Sugars	123 buyers
Hongkong Lands	95 buyers
Humphreys	6.30 sales
Cement	11.30 buyers
Hongkong Ropes	34 1/2 sales
Waterboats	18 buyers
Langkats	21 1/2 sellers

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CHINA.

Japanese trade with China in 1916 is given as follows:—

Exports	Yen 172,700,000
Imports	93,310,000
Excess of Exports over Imports	79,390,000

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

IN buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drugs. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

A Chinese Revenue Officer was charged before Mr. Wood with accepting a bribe offered him on the s.s. *Hilachi Maru* by a lodging house runner. Defendant, it was stated by Inspector Gordon, was engaged searching the luggage of passengers when the lodging house runner gave him \$3 to allow a passenger's luggage to pass unsearched. Defendant said he picked up the money off the deck where it had fallen from some passengers. Part of the evidence was heard and defendant remanded.

EXPORTING SOCKS WITHOUT A PERMIT.

A Chinese junkmaster was charged with failing to include in his export statement a quantity of oil and socks and with attempting to ship the socks, numbering 50 dozen, without an export permit. It was stated by Mr. J. W. Lloyd, of the Exports and Imports Office, that a permit had been obtained for the oil, but it was lying in the Shing Kei coal shop, by whom defendant was engaged.

A fine of \$30 was imposed and the Shing Kei shopkeeper was cautioned. The socks were declared confiscated.

STEALING RICE.

Three coolies were charged before Mr. Wood with the theft of a quantity of rice, part of the ships stores of the s.s. *Yong Bee*. They were engaged in unloading cargo and when the rice was missed, they were arrested at the gangway on leaving the ship with the rice in their possession in bags. They were each fined \$10, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

TAKING A SUNSHADE FOR A WALK.

A Chinese was charged with taking a sunshade from on board a vessel by which he had arrived yesterday morning. Inspector Brail stated that it took the police five hours to find the owner of the sunshade owing to the lies told them by the defendant. The latter was found in Queen's Road at 2 a.m. with the sunshade under his arm, and when asked by Mr. Melbourne what he was doing with it there, defendant said he was taking it for a walk. A sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment and four hours' stocks was imposed.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.

Frank Carlyle Castleman was charged on remand before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, with attempting to defraud Mrs. Y. Allen, managers of the Seamen's Institute, Praya East, by misrepresenting himself as employee of the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, to all charges and reserved his defence.

Among the witnesses were Mrs. Y. Allen, who testified that the defendant had informed her that he was employed by the Asiatic Petroleum Company, showing her a letter, alleged to have been signed by Mr. William Arthur Butterfield, Superintendent Engineer of the Company, to bear out his statement. Mr. Butterfield testified that he knew the defendant as having been employed as an assistant in the witness's office from the early part of last June until September, when he left the employ of the Asiatic Petroleum Company as his services were no longer required.

When shown the letter he was alleged to have written on December 30th 1916, the witness said it was neither written nor signed by him, and that he was in fact, out of the Colony on December 30th. The witness further stated that the defendant had not rejoined the Asiatic Petroleum Company since being discharged, in September last.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, was called as an expert in handwriting. He put in photographs of writing taken from four documents alleged to him by Inspector A. Sullivan, alleged to have been written by the defendant, and a photograph of the writing on the letter signed William Arthur Butterfield. Mr. Dovey stated that he was of the opinion that they were in the same handwriting.

The defendant was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A CHARGE OF DEMANDING MONEY BY MENACES.

The Criminal Sessions were opened to-day, before the Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C., the only case for trial being that of Ip Shin, a Revenue Officer, and Man Chung, who were charged with demanding \$100 by menaces from two Chinese women on December 31st.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, appeared to prosecute and both defendants, who pleaded not guilty, were defended by Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist and Mr. J. H. Gardiner).

The Jury was composed of the following: Mr. J. Gardner, (Foreman), Mr. R. H. Mitchell, Mr. J. S. Rodrigues, Mr. F. M. Joseph, Mr. F. M. Moore, Mr. B. W. Tape and Mr. C. B. Brooks.

The Attorney General, in opening the case, said the story was that the two prisoners were concerned in demanding \$100, that sum later being reduced to \$80, the menace being that if the money was not paid the complainants would be imprisoned.

It appeared that the two women were passengers aboard a steamer en route to Canton and had come ashore, each with a child, merely to take a walk and then return to the boat. According to the women, after passing through the wharf gate they were stopped by two men who demanded to be paid \$100. Having no money, the women attempted to return to the steamer but were prevented by the men. The women then reported the incident to the police, who returned with them to the scene of the alleged imposition and arrested the defendants, whom the women identified as the men, on the charge of demanding money feloniously and with menaces.

Evidence was then given and the case adjourned until to-morrow.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The annual sermon at the Cathedral, St. Andrew's, Kowloon, and St. Peter's West Point will be preached on Sunday next on behalf of this Association which exists for the purpose of interesting European residents in the Colony in the Chinese Church in the Diocese of Victoria. The Diocese, though called by the name of this city, extends over the whole of South China and includes even the distant Provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow. The Anglican Church has a band of devoted clergymen, doctors and ladies who are carrying on very extensive evangelistic, medical and educational work at the following centres: Victoria (Hongkong), Kowloon City, Canton, Shekai, Tai Leung, Shui Hing, Nanning-Fu, Pakhoi, Liemchow, Lingnan and Yunnan-Fu. A special effort is being made, chiefly by the Chinese themselves, to build a Church at Canton, the treasurer for the fund being Mr. A. Harris, Commissioner of Customs. There are now nine Chinese ordained clergymen and a large band of Chinese catechists, Biblewomen and Schoolmasters.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA SINICA.

We have been favoured with some specimen pages of a work of reference on all Chinese matters useful to the student of Chinese things and the resident in China to be published by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., early in the summer under the title of "Encyclopaedia Sinica," by Mr. Samuel Couling, M.A. (Edin.), lately Hon. Secretary and Editor of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Mr. Couling is at present in Hongkong gathering information for the work. It is to be a large post quarto volume of from 450-500 pages and is to be sold at \$12 net in stiff paper covers, but as it is important to ascertain in advance the probable demand for works of this description, subscription copies are being offered at the reduced price of \$9.50 on all orders received by March 15th.

A glance at the specimen pages shows that it will be a very comprehensive work of reference, useful to Chinese and foreigners alike. Mr. Couling has had the advantage of willing assistance from recognised authorities in the compilation of the work, and we feel sure it will not lack the pathos of such an extremely valuable work of reference on things Chinese ancient and modern well deserves.

WAR CHARITIES.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR FUND.

AN APPEAL FROM MR. H. W. SLADE.

The following extracts from a letter from Mr. H. W. Slade are forwarded for publication by the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax Hon. Secretary, War Charities Committee:—

12th, December, 1916.
This is a begging letter and I am writing to ask you to bring to the notice of the Committee in Hongkong who have charge of the money collected for War Charities the needs of our Prisoners in Germany and elsewhere. You may have noticed in the papers that the Central Prisoners of War Committee has been formed to take over the charge of all of our prisoners. This Committee is a branch of the Red Cross but is worked as a separate organisation.

My brother, Marcus, offered himself for work with them about 2 months ago and has been sent out to Copenhagen to open a branch of the Red Cross there with the main object of sending bread to the prisoners. He is supplying some 10,000 men with bread twice a week. The rest of the bread is sent out mainly from Switzerland. I also am working with them in London and have been made Organising Secretary which entails a great deal of work and means trying to make the whole thing run smoothly. In addition to myself Guinness of the Bank works there and this week I have got W. J. Saunders to join us. So there is quite a Hongkong element in the place.

The reason for forming the Committee was the necessity of organising the despatch of parcels to the Prisoners. During a certain fortnight in August all parcels going to prisoners of War were very carefully checked and it was found that some 30% of the men were getting, hardly anything, while others were getting far too much and the surplus from these was in many cases passing to the Germans, to say nothing of much illicit correspondence.

It was then decided that all Regiments should be asked to take full charge of all their men and now all food must pass through the Regiment's hands. It has been the work of the Committee to organise this and where a Regiment cannot undertake the work we do it for them.

Every one of our Prisoners now receives 3 parcels of food a fortnight and 13 lbs of bread. Each parcel weighs 10 lbs to bring it within the parcels post limit. The information which we have gives us to understand that our men live practically entirely on the parcels which they received and in many camps their custom is to hand their German rations over to the Russian prisoners. These rations are barely enough to keep a man from starvation. We have now taken over 9,000 men on our hands which means the packing and despatch of some 2,300 parcels a day. The whole of the work is done voluntarily, practically the only paid people in the building being the typists.

The cost of keeping a man in food and bread comes to £2 3s. 6d per month, so you will see that a large sum is required. A large number of the people, who were previously sending their friends weekly or monthly parcels, send us their money instead but as the men on the whole are now receiving more than they used to do this money does not nearly cover the expense, especially as men who were not previously cared for now get their regular parcels. Anyone who pays for a man's parcels can have them sent out in their name and the acknowledgment which comes back from the man is sent to the "adopter." So if Hongkong men would care to "adopt" certain men who at present have no friends, the parcels would be sent as from Hongkong and their cards acknowledging the receipt would be sent out to you.

I commend this to you earnestly to your consideration as I think I have told you enough to show how much we are in need of funds and the least we can do for our Prisoners in Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria is to keep them from starvation. Of course the Germans ought to look after their prisoners themselves but they won't and we have no means of forcing them to. If Hongkong would care to help in this matter it would be best if a monthly remittance were sent and addressed to THE SECRETARY.

The Central Prisoners of War Committee, 4 Thurloe Place, London S.W.

Guinness is actually in charge of the department which deals with the adopters and I would see that he at once lets you know which men are allocated to Hongkong.

The enclosed slip gives you some information as to "adopters," but we have a larger list of regiments to care for since that was printed.

GENERAL PRISONERS OF WAR COMMITTEE, Central Bureau for Adopters, 4 Thurloe Place, London S.W.

8 kilograms of bread per fortnight. Some men, however, are already partially provided for. Adopters, therefore, who do not see their way to adopting a prisoner completely can adopt one partially by subscribing money for one or two parcels of food a fortnight, or for bread only, or for a combination of these two.

The price of a parcel of food and the cost of a fortnight's supply of bread are noted against the regiments below.

The cost of maintaining a prisoner, packed for by this Committee is £3 3s. 6d. for four weeks, as follows:—

6 parcels of food at 6s. ...	£1 18 0
Bread ...	0 7 6
Total ...	£2 3 6

The name of the donor will be written on the label of any parcel despatched by us, and the prisoner's acknowledgment will be forwarded to the donor as soon as received.

Prospective adopters are requested to state to what extent they are prepared to adopt men, and whether they have any preference as to regiment. The Bureau will do their best to meet their wishes.

Subscriptions are ordinarily payable every four weeks, but there is no objection to payments of subscriptions for longer periods in advance.

Cheques should be made payable to the Rt. Hon. Sir Starr Jameson, and crossed "Barclay & Co."

Name.	Price of one parcel of food.	Price of one parcel of bread per four weeks.
1st Royal Dragons	8 0	—
3rd Hussars	8 0	—
5th Hussars	8 0	—
8th Lancers	8 0	—
12th Lancers	8 0	—
13th Hussars	8 0	—
15th Hussars	8 0	—
Bedfordshire Regiment	8 0	—
Lancashire Regiment	8 0	—
5th London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade)	8 0	—
13th London Regiment (Kensington)	8 0	—
Middlesex Regiment	8 0	—
King's Royal Rifle Corps	8 0	7 6
South Wales Borderers	8 0	—
Torshire Light Infantry (King's Own)	8 0	—
Civilians	8 0	7 6

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE NOTE.

THE CHINESE REPLY.

The following is an authorised translation of the Chinese reply to President Wilson's peace note which was communicated to the Chinese Government some weeks ago. The reply was forwarded by Dr. Wu Tingfang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the American Legation on Monday, January 8th:—

I have examined with the care which the gravity of the questions raised demands, the Note concerning peace which President Wilson has addressed to the Governments of the Allies and the Central Powers now at war and the text of which Your Excellency has been good enough to transmit to me under instructions of your Government.

China, a nation traditionally pacific, has recently again manifested her sentiments in concluding treaties concerning the pacific settlement of international disputes, responding thus to the motto of the Peace Conference: held at The Hague.

On the other hand, the present war, by its prolongation, has seriously affected the interests of China, more so perhaps than those of other Powers which have remained neutral. She is at present at a time of reorganization which demands economically and industrially the co-operation of foreign countries, co-operation which a large number of them are unable to accord on account of the war in which they are engaged.

In manifesting her sympathy for the spirit of the President's Note, having in view the ending as soon as possible of the hostilities, China is but, acting in conformity with not only her interest but also with her profound sentiments.

On account of the extent which modern wars are apt to assume and the repercussions which they bring about, their effects are no longer limited to belligerent States. All countries are interested in seeing wars becoming as rare as possible.

Consequently, China cannot but show satisfaction with the views of the Government and people of the United States of America who declare themselves ready, and even eager, to co-operate, when the war is over, by all proper means to assure the respect of the principle of the equality of nations, whatever their power may be, and to relieve them of the peril of wrong and violence. China is ready to join her efforts with theirs for the attainment of such results which can only be obtained through the help of all.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

MR. BALFOUR ON THE ALLIES' TERMS.

A SUPPLEMENTARY DISPATCH TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

London, Jan. 17.
A despatch by Mr. Balfour (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), supplementary to the Allies' Reply to President Wilson, was handed yesterday to the American Government.
It constitutes a masterly presentation of the Allies' case for the enlightenment of neutrals.
Mr. Balfour says he gathers from President Wilson's Note that the President, while intensely desirous of a speedy and lasting peace, does not at present concern himself with the terms on which this should be arranged. Great Britain entirely shares the President's ideals, but feels strongly that the durability of peace must largely depend upon its character.

Mr. Balfour affirms that the changes in the map of Europe outlined in the Allies' Note would greatly mitigate the unjust treatment of nationalities, which was one of the main causes of the war.

Regarding the proposal to expel the Turks from Europe, Mr. Balfour admits that this is a complete reversal of traditional policy, but the circumstances had completely changed and the creation of a reformed Turkey was now impossible.

The Young Turks, under German influence, are at least as barbarous and far more aggressive than Abdul Hamid. The interests of peace and the claims of nationality alike require that Turkish rule over alien races shall, if possible, be brought to an end, and it may be hoped that the expulsion of Turkey from Europe will contribute as much to peace as any other territorial changes indicated in the Allies' Note. These territorial arrangements, however, though they may diminish the occasions for war, do not provide sufficient security for the future.

After pointing out that the war has proved that treaties are useless to restrain the Central Powers from aggression, Mr. Balfour declares that their methods of calculated brutality are designed not merely to crush their opponents but to intimidate neutrals.

Belgium is not merely a victim but an example. Neutrals were intended to note the outrages which accompanied its conquest, the reign of terror which followed its occupation, the deportation of its population, and the cruel oppression of the remainder, and in case nations protected by British or their own fleets from the German Armies should suppose themselves safe from German methods, German submarines have assiduously imitated the German Army's barbarism. If, therefore, the Central Powers succeed they will owe their success to terrorism on land and sea. Thus any attempt to improve the Code of International Law would be useless, since only the criminals who broke the rules would benefit thereby, while those adhering to them would suffer.

Therefore the people of Great Britain, while fully sharing President Wilson's desire for peace, do not believe that peace can be durable if it is not based on the Allies' victory. Three conditions of durable peace are: Firstly, the removal as far as possible of the existing causes of international unrest; secondly, that the aggressive aims and unscrupulous methods of the Central Powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples; and thirdly, behind International Law and all Treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities, some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardest aggressor.

These conditions may be difficult to fulfil, but the Allies believe them to be in general harmony with President Wilson's ideals, and are confident that none of them can be satisfied, even imperfectly, unless peace is secured on the general lines indicated, so far as Europe is concerned, in the Allies' Note. Hence the reason that Great Britain has made, is making, and is prepared to

make sacrifices of blood and treasure unparalleled in its history, which it bears because it firmly believes that on the success of the Allies depends the prospects of peaceful civilization and these international reforms which the best thinkers of the New World as well as of the Old dare to hope may follow the cessation of the present calamities.

GERMANY'S MUNITION MAKING.

A NEW GIGANTIC EFFORT.

London, Jan. 17.
Mr. Kellaway, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Munitions Ministry, states that Germany is striving to increase her war material to an unprecedented extent. If we succeed—as we would succeed—in overcoming Germany's effort, it would be due to our half-million of women munition workers.

He emphasised that much greater effort was necessary to beat Germany's new and gigantic attempt to overtake our production of war material.

SWEDISH PREPAREDNESS.

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 17.

At the opening of the Riksdag the Speech from the Throne said that special preparedness by land and sea forces must be maintained. Extraordinary measures were necessitated by the increase in the war operations in Swedish territorial waters.

The Budget was introduced. It included £2,000,000 for the Army, £2,000,000 for the Navy, and £2,250,000 to relieve the dearth of living.

KAISER'S LETTER TO THE CHANCELLOR.

HOW THE FRENCH REGARD IT.

PARIS, JAN. 17.

The newspapers are of opinion that the Kaiser's letter to Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, given in yesterday's cables, was written after the Allies had replied to the German Peace offer and that its publication is intended to counteract the disastrous effect produced on neutrals by the outbreak of fury in the Emperor's latest proclamation.

[According to the "Norddeutscher Zeitung's" statement the letter was written on October 31st.—Ed.]

THE BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

AN AMERICAN MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, JAN. 17.

Various religious bodies are petitioning President Wilson to fix Washington's birthday, February 22nd, as a Day of Humiliation and National Protest against the Belgian deportations.

THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT.

OFFICES OF "THE FIELD" RAIDED.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Times understands that police and military raided the office of The Field newspaper on Monday with a warrant issued under the Defence of the Realm Act. No reason was given.

The Field states that the official visit was confined to the Editor's private room and had no reference to the Field or any other publications or affairs of the Company.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

SOME BIG SUBSCRIPTIONS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The City Corporation is subscribing for £2,000,000 of the War Loan. The Phoenix and the Royal Insurance Companies are each applying for £2,000,000 of the War Loan.

The Standard Life Assurance Company is applying for £2,000,000 of the War Loan.

THE EXPLOSION ON A JAPANESE WARSHIP.

TOKYO, JAN. 17.

It is now estimated that 200 were lost in the explosion on the Japanese battleship *Tsushima* at Yokosuka, caused in the Allies' Note. Hence the reason that Great Britain has made, is making, and is prepared to

NEW BRITISH LOAN IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JAN. 17.

It is reported that a new British loan for \$50,000,000 sterling is imminent.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL DEWEY, U.S.N.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The death is announced of Admiral Dewey, who commanded the American Fleet in the battle of Manila Bay.

DEATH OF A NOVELIST.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The death is announced of Mr. William de Morgan, the Novelist.

[His publications include: "Joseph Vance: An Ill-written Autobiography"; "Alice-for-Short: A Dichromatic"; "Somewhere Good"; "It can never happen again"; "An Affair of Dishonour"; "A likely story"; "When Ghost meets Ghost." All these novels have been published within the last ten years.]

THE GERMAN DRIVE IN RUMANIA.

FORCE NEARLY SPENT.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

Yesterday's news from Rumania seems to show that the force of the German drive is nearly spent. The Russians and Rumanians, reinforced, are making a splendid stand on the Sereth line, and are regaining ground on their northern wing. Hard fighting is in progress between Draila and Galatz, which General Mackensen is desperately striving to capture. Fundani, where the Germans have reported a strong Russian offensive, is thirty miles west of Galatz.

BRITISH OPERATIONS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—An attempted raid by the enemy north-east of Guendecourt was repulsed.

Hostile artillery has been active in the Beaumont Hamel and Arras areas. Our trench mortars destructively bombarded the enemy's front line north of Money-en-Bos.

We heavily shelled and greatly damaged enemy positions in the neighbourhood of Ypres Comines Canal.

FRANCO-BRITISH PLANS.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN WAR CABINET AND GENERALS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues on the War Cabinet had a series of conferences with General Nivelle and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on Monday and Tuesday.

THE PEACE TERMS OF THE ALLIES.

[Japanese Service.]

NEW YORK, DEC. 31.

The *Spectator*, a weekly paper in London well informed on Government affairs, to-day publishes a summary of what is represented to be the Allies' reply to President Wilson's note, asking the belligerents to state their peace terms. The contents of the Allies' reply, as published in the *Spectator* and called here, are as follows: The terms on which the Entente Powers are willing to conclude peace with their enemies have been prepared mainly upon the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*.

(1) The withdrawal of Austro-German troops from the occupied territories in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Serbia, Rumania, Russia, and Montenegro;
(2) The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine;
(3) The restoration of Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark;
(4) The establishment of a Polish Kingdom, including the Austro-German territory under the suzerainty of Russia;
(5) The establishment of a Slavonic Kingdom, including Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Croatia;
(6) An independent Bohemia;
(7) The annexation to Rumania of that part of Transylvania where the Rumanian race lives;
(8) The annexation to Italy of the whole Austrian Tyrol, including Trieste, Istria and other parts inhabited by Italians;

(9) The cession of Constantinople and the Bosphorus to Russia;
(10) The placing of the Armenians under the rule of Russia;
(11) The opening-up of Arabia;
(12) The placing of Syria and Mesopotamia under suitable protection;
(13) The German colonies to be disposed of by the Entente Powers;
(14) Germany and Austria to pay an indemnity to France, Belgium, and Serbia;
(15) The Central Powers to compensate the Allies for the shipping they have sunk according to the amount of tonnage.

(16) After the Central Powers have paid this compensation they shall make good the loss caused to neutral shipping;
(17) The German Navy shall be delivered to the Allies so that the latter may be suitably disposed of it;

(18) As a guarantee for the future, the German Government shall be reformed on a democratic basis;
(19) The Kiel Canal to be made neutral under the supervision of a Committee on the Entente Powers, the United States, and other neutral Powers are to be represented; to the exclusion of Germany.

Since the outbreak of the war the United States has been invaded by an army of "swell mobsters," some of them posing as "war heroes."

The total output of the Kaiser's Munition Administration's mines for the week ending 8th January, 1917, amounted to 50,382 tons and the sales during the period, to 42,240 tons.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Wah Tsi Yai Po's Service.)

A LOAN FROM JAPANESE BANKS.

PEKING, JAN. 17.

The Bank of Communications has borrowed \$5,000,000 from three Japanese banks—the Bank of Formosa, the Bank of Chosen, and the Industrial Bank of Japan—for the preparation of exchanging notes. The agreement for this loan was signed on the 8th inst.

THE PO-LEE COMPANY.

PEKING, JAN. 17.

Circulars have been distributed by the Po-Lee Co. declaring that they have no foreign capital.

BIG DOMESTIC LOAN FORESHADOWED.

PEKING, JAN. 17.

A proposal will soon be submitted to the Cabinet for raising a Domestic Loan of 300 million dollars for paying off Railway Loans and extending the lines.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

THE AGENDA FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of Seatholders and Subscribers fixed for Friday, the 26th inst., at 6 p.m. at the City Hall, promises to be of more than ordinary interest in view of the recent remarks of Bishop Norris with regard to the duty of the laity to support their Churches and to take an active part in Church Reform.

In addition to considering the accounts for 1916 and electing six Lay Members of the Church Body, the meeting will have to consider a motion by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn aimed at the abolition of Pew Rents and the conversion of all seats in the Cathedral into Free Seats, and a communication from the Council of the National Mission recommending the broadening of the electoral basis of the Cathedral Body.

The accounts show that Bishop Norris was not accurately informed when he stated that the people of Hongkong did not starve the Cathedral, unless indeed there was a touch of sarcasm in that remark.

The General Fund started with a credit balance of \$517.42 and closes with a debit of \$57.67. Compared with 1915 the income from Pew Rents, Donations and Offerings shows an increase, but 1915 was not by any means a year of liberal gifts to the Church. Expenditure shows an increase of about \$600, which is more than accounted for by the cost of special repairs. On the other hand there was no payment for passage money, as item which must be faced this year.

Special collections show a gratifying increase of nearly \$1,000; the conspicuous items being Prisoners of War Fund (\$909.45) and \$616.50 collected at Organ Recitals for the Navy League Memorial Hospital.

The Organ Fund has not been touched, not because of the satisfactory state of the Organ, but because the expected expert Organ Builder has not yet arrived from home. A large sum of money will be required this year to restore this valuable instrument to its full power.

The Choir Fund shows a small credit balance, due rather to economy than to liberality.

The small Endowment and Reserve Funds are unchanged; whilst the Assistant Chaplain Fund shows a diminution of about \$500 in its credit balance.

The meeting is open to all members of the congregation, but only registered Seatholders and Subscribers (including Subscribers of \$10 or upwards to the Assistant Chaplain Fund) are entitled to vote.

Any member of the congregation whose name does not appear in the printed accounts can qualify for a vote by sending a donation of not less than \$10 to the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. F. B. L. Bowley), the Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. L. Patten), or the Senior Chaplain (Rev. H. Copley-Morley), before the meeting.

Since the outbreak of the war the United States has been invaded by an army of "swell mobsters," some of them posing as "war heroes."

The total output of the Kaiser's Munition Administration's mines for the week ending 8th January, 1917, amounted to 50,382 tons and the sales during the period, to 42,240 tons.

The following will attend Musketry on January 21st, leaving Blakely Pier at 9 a.m.—Capt. Chief Inspector Wong, Staff Inspectors Clarke, Mackenzie and Langman. Also Sergeant Inspector Thomas and Company Inspectors Unwin, and Moon.

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THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

MAIL SAILINGS TO BE FULLY MAINTAINED.

The seventy-sixth annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held on December 13th at 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

In the course of his speech Lord Inchcape (the chairman) said:—I mentioned a year ago that the company had not benefited to the same extent as many other shipping companies through the rise in freights, and the same remark holds good to-day. About one-half of the P. and O. fleet has been continuously in Government service during the past year, and has been paid for at less than pre-war rates, while we have been handicapped in the mail services by the conveyance of enormous quantities of mail matter, to the exclusion of cargo. These services have been conducted at a great increase in cost, while we have also suffered from fewer passengers travelling. I foreboded last year that we might find it necessary to raise our passenger fares, but so far we have refrained from taking this step. The matter, however, is still under consideration. Although the mail and passenger services have, as I have said, been conducted at a great increase in expense, and in many cases at great pecuniary loss, it has been the object of the board to maintain them throughout the war at all costs. This so far they have succeeded in doing, and this they will continue to endeavour to do. The company has unfortunately lost five ships during the year, the *Socatra*, *Pernia*, *Geelong*, *Malaga*, and *Simla*. The *Himalaya*, which had been employed by the Admiralty for some time, was compulsorily purchased by the Government a few months ago, and we have notice that the *Macdonia*, *Marmora* and *Moldavia*, which had been similarly engaged, have also been taken over by the Government within the last few weeks. The question of the right to acquire these vessels is being contested. The two mail steamers which have been under construction for some time are still far from completion. Within the last few days we have placed an order for a large highly powered mail ship, which is to be laid down immediately. Despite the fact that so many of our ships have been taken over by Government, the company's mail sailings from terminal ports have been maintained, not one having had to be abandoned. I think I should put on record that in the case of the *Malaga*, which was mined while on her way from a ward Indian mail, another steamer was promptly despatched to take her place, and the mails left Europe only a day or two late. Since closing our accounts the *Arabia* has been sunk by the enemy. The *India* was heavily damaged by an enemy mine or torpedo on Dec. 6 off Beatty Head. She had no passengers on board, and thanks to the assistance rendered by some of His Majesty's ships, was able to reach a port, where she is now undergoing repairs. On Sept. 8 last the shareholders of the P. and O. Company, at an extraordinary general meeting, entered into a very important transaction. They decided to purchase the ordinary shares of the New Zealand Shipping Company, and to pay for them by the issue of about 2,704,853. The transaction, which after full consideration was recommended to the shareholders by the board and was adopted unanimously, has been completed. Out of 90,872 ordinary shares in the New Zealand Shipping Company the P. and O. are now the proprietors of 90,872 shares, only 90 being held by others, and the P. and O. Company has, therefore, complete control of the New Zealand Shipping Company, which owns the Federal Line. For the better or for worse, as the phrase is, the P. and O. shareholders are now one with the previous holders of the P. and O. deferred stock in the combined undertakings of the P. and O., British India and New Zealand Companies, and I hope the arrangement will prove satisfactory, not only to the shareholders in the New Zealand Shipping Company, many of whom I am glad to see here to-day, but also to those who held P. and O. stock, before the operation was carried through.

I am glad to think that through the New Zealand Company we secure a peaceful entry not only to the New Zealand trade with this country, but also into the trade between America and Australasia, and between this country and Australasia by way of the Panama Canal. The joint fleets of the P. and O., British India and New Zealand Companies, including vessels under construction, amount to 230 steamers and 57 tug-boats, with a gross tonnage of 1,515,923 tons. The P. and O. capital, including debenture stock, preferred and deferred stock, now amounts to about seven and a half millions sterling—a very considerable sum. In the future it is possible that the shareholders may have to face a reduced return on their deferred stock, but if things go moderately well when we get back to normal conditions, I hope that may not be the case. I am no advocate of excessive rates of freight, when freights are bound to be very long, and when freights are at a level which is insufficient even to pay the dues of the Suez Canal, to say nothing of the expense of loading, discharging and unloading the ship. I make no reflection on our merchant friends, though I think they will admit that when they were too poor to do they had little compassion on shippers. On the contrary, they entered them to such an extent that they had to be paid to avoid bankruptcy. I have no recollection of shippers applying to the Government for a reduction of freight, and if they had done so, I think the answer would have been, "No, we cannot do that, both parties were equally to blame for looking after themselves."

One convenient collection on the board of directors, giving to the fact that the company's resources in the past have been conserved under the prudent guidance of our late chairman, Mr. Thomas Guthrie. The dividend which we propose on the deferred stock represents

an extremely moderate return on the amount of capital actually employed in the undertaking. The report and accounts were adopted, the dividend passed, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman and board was unanimously carried.

No. 2 Company.—All Recruits and all members of this Company who did not fire or failed to pass, Part II. of the 1916 Course, will attend the Range on Sunday next, January 21st, as follows:—

1. Nos. 5 and 6 Sections, leave Blakely Pier at 9 a.m. sharp, returning from Stonecutters at about 1.30 p.m.
2. Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, leave Blakely Pier at 1 p.m. sharp, returning from Stonecutters about 4.30 p.m.
3. Recruits will attend with their respective Sections.

4. Members of No. 5 Section will bring their Service Rifles. Recruits and members of remaining Sections will have Rifles issued to them on that Range.

5. Company Inspectors and the Company Sergeant Major will attend on the Range all day.

6. Crown Sergeants and Sergeants will attend with their respective Sections.

7. Uniform with Helmets to be worn by all of whom name has been issued.

8. No ammunition is to be individually brought on the Range.

9. Leave will be granted under S.O. 85 only. Tea then are on report for absence on 14th January.

STAFF AND INSPECTORS.
The following will attend Musketry on January 21st, leaving Blakely Pier at 9 a.m.—Capt. Chief Inspector Wong, Staff Inspectors Clarke, Mackenzie and Langman. Also Sergeant Inspector Thomas and Company Inspectors Unwin, and Moon.

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HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membrane of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

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SNOWPROOF!

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HONGKONG.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

RECRUITS.

Recruits of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Companies will parade, without rifles, under the Sergeant Major at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, January 20th.

MUSKETRY.

No. 2 Company.—All Recruits and all members of this Company who did not fire or failed to pass, Part II. of the 1916 Course, will attend the Range on Sunday next, January 21st, as follows:—

1. Nos. 5 and 6 Sections, leave Blakely Pier at 9 a.m. sharp, returning from Stonecutters at about 1.30 p.m.
2. Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, leave Blakely Pier at 1 p.m. sharp, returning from Stonecutters about 4.30 p.m.
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5. Company Inspectors and the Company Sergeant Major will attend on the Range all day.

6. Crown Sergeants and Sergeants will attend with their respective Sections.

7. Uniform with Helmets to be worn by all of whom name has been issued.

SPORTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The results of the fifth of the series of Club Championship Races for the Handicap, One Design, and Heyward Hays and Class are as follows:—

HANDICAP CLASS.
Course—No. 4, Lymanus Beacon (S) Kowloon Rocks (S), Lymanus Beacon (S). Distance 4.2 miles.

Yacht	Course	Time	Time
Dione	Scratch	4 29 08	4 29 08
Holla	4 30 19	4 29 33	
Janet	4 30 19	4 29 33	
Eastham	4 30 19	4 29 33	
Colleen	4 30 19	4 29 33	
Muscatine	4 30 19	4 29 33	
Alfred	4 30 19	4 29 33	
Position	Points for race	Points to date	
(1) Colleen	8	24	
(2) Holla	8	25	
(3) Dione	8	26	
(4) Eastham	8	27	
(5) Muscatine	8	28	
(6) Janet	8	29	
(7) Alfred	8	30	

ONE DESIGN CLASS.
Course—No. 4, Lymanus Beacon (P), Kowloon Rocks (P), Channel Rocks (P). Distance 4.2 miles.

Yacht	Course	Time	Time
Ailam	Scratch	4 24 59	
Bonita	4 25 10	4 25 10	
Daphne	4 25 10	4 25 10	
Hollis	4 25 10	4 25 10	
Position	Points for race	Points to date	
(1) Daphne	8	30	
(2) Hollis	8	31	
(3) Bonita	8	32	
(4) Ailam	8	33	

HEYWARD HAYS AND GALE CLASS.
Course—No. 4, Lymanus Beacon (P), Kowloon Rocks (P), Channel Rocks (P). Distance 4.2 miles.

Yacht	Course	Time	Time
Lysbeth	Scratch	4 31 20	4 31 20
Tubantia	4 31 20	4 31 20	
Theda	4 31 20	4 31 20	
Theda	4 31 20	4 31 20	
Theda	4 31 20	4 31 20	
Theda	4 31 20	4 31 20	
Theda	4 31 20	4 31 20	
Theda	4 31 20	4 31 20	
Theda	4 31 20	4 31 20	

The result of the Third of the Series of Club Championship Races for the Cruiser Classes are as follows:—

Yacht	Course	Time	Time
Feathers	Scratch	5 07 59	5 07 59
Irene	5 08 00	5 08 00	
Vesper	5 08 00	5 08 00	
Queen Bee	5 08 00	5 08 00	
Position	Points for race	Points to date	
(1) Feathers	8	13	
(2) Vesper	8	14	
(3) Queen Bee	8	15	

There were three competitors, namely the (Irene), Scotchman, and Dorothy II., neither of which were able to complete the course within the time limit, the race will consequently have to be resailed.

EXCHANGE.

On London	On demand	On New York	On Bombay	On Calcutta	On Singapore	On Manila	On Shanghai	On Yokohama	On Hongkong
Bank Wire	2/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2
On demand	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2
Credit, 3 months sight	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2
Credit, 6 months sight	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2
Credit, 12 months sight	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2
Gold, 100 fine (per oz)	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50
Silver (per oz)	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4
Bar Silver in Hongkong	13 1/2 p.m.	13 1/2 p.m.	13 1/2 p.m.	13 1/2 p.m.	13 1/2 p.m.	13 1/2 p.m.	13 1/2 p.m.	13 1/2 p.m.	13 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cash	1 1/2 p.m.	1 1/2 p.m.	1 1/2 p.m.	1 1/2 p.m.	1 1/2 p.m.	1 1/2 p.m.	1 1/2 p.m.	1 1/2 p.m.	1 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cent	1 1/2 p.m.	1 1/2 p.m.	1 1/2 p.m.	1 1/2 p.m.	1 1/2 p.m.	1 1/2 p.m.	1 1/2 p.m.	1 1/2 p.m.	1 1/2 p.m.
Rate of Native Interest	7 1/2 p.m.	7 1/2 p.m.	7 1/2 p.m.	7 1/2 p.m.	7 1/2 p.m.	7 1/2 p.m.	7 1/2 p.m.	7 1/2 p.m.	7 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Coin	6 1/2 p.m.	6 1/2 p.m.	6 1/2 p.m.	6 1/2 p.m.	6 1/2 p.m.	6 1/2 p.m.	6 1/2 p.m.	6 1/2 p.m.	6 1/2 p.m.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	6 1/2 p.m.	6 1/2 p.m.	6 1/2 p.m.	6 1/2 p.m.	6 1/2 p.m.	6 1/2 p.m.	6 1/2 p.m.	6 1/2 p.m.	6 1/2 p.m.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the results of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-9-0.

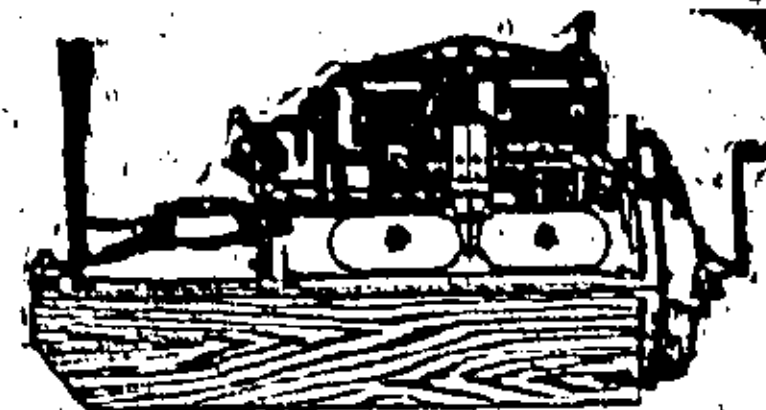
The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 19 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

January 18th to 25th, 1917.	High Water	Low Water
Jan. 18	5.55	1.15
Jan. 19	5.45	1.25
Jan. 20	5.35	1.35
Jan. 21	5.25	1.45
Jan. 22	5.15	1.55
Jan. 23	5.05	1.65
Jan. 24	4.55	1.75
Jan. 25	4.45	1.85
Jan. 26	4.35	1.95
Jan. 27	4.25	2.05
Jan. 28	4.15	2.15
Jan. 29	4.05	2.25
Jan. 30	3.95	2.35
Jan. 31	3.85	2.45

SCRIPPS.

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Road Central, at present in the

possession of The China Fire Insurance

Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, April 24, 1916. 59

TO LET.

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Peak, apply Property Office,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 991

TO LET.

N. O. 4, Eglis Street.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH,

SETH AND FLEMING.

Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916. 1187

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's

Buildings.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon

Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,

Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916.

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit

Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton

Terraces.

No. 21 Wong Nei Chung Road.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

DO YOU COUGH?

Don't overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NewLifeFor Your Hair



In Cuticura

The Soap to cleanse the scalp of dandruff, crusts and scales, the Ointment to soothe and heal itching and irritation. Nothing just like these fragrant, super-creamy emollients for the skin and scalp.

Free Sample Each by Post

For free sample each address post-card to: Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	Half hour	One hour	Two hours	Three hours	Six hours	Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)
10 cents	20	35	60	90	150	2.00

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	Three hours	Six hours	Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)
0.60 cents	1.00	1.50	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour	Half hour	One hour	Two hours	Three hours	Six hours	Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)
\$0.15	\$0.30	0.40	0.60	0.90	1.00	1.50

IV.—In the Island.

Quarter hour	Half hour	One hour	Two hours	Three hours	Six hours	Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)
10 cents	20	35	60	90	150	2.00

NOTE.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire exceeds the journey to take longer than —

To 4th mile—

single 75 cents... 1 hour.

return 1.00... 2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—

single 1.20... 2 hours.

return 1.50... 4 hours.

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—

single 1.75... 3 1/2

return 2.25... 5

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—

single 2.50... 5

return 3.25... 7 1/2

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

Fares for public carriages.

I. Not exceeding 10 passengers.

From Slaughter House to

Sailors' Home 04 cents.

From Sailors' Home to

Government Civil Hos-

pital to Clock Tower 04

From Clock Tower to Race

Course 19

From Clock Tower to Bay

View House 12

From Wanchai Market to

Bay View House 08

From Bay View House to

Quarry Bay 08

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding 10 cents.

Quarter hour 10

Half hour 20

One hour 35

Two hours 60

Three hours 90

Six hours 150

Five 75

Fix 75

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding 10 cents.

One hour 25

Two hours 40

Three 60

Four 80

Five 100

Six 120

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.00

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria fare

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th, at 11.30—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased considerably at Vladivostok and increased moderately to slightly elsewhere. The northern depression has moved rapidly eastward, and an anticyclone has formed over China.

Fresh monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.34 inches, against an average of 0.43 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 19th January:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N. winds, strong; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JANUARY.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of January, 1917:—

Date	Ends	Begin
Jan. 18th	6.53 a.m.	6.14 p.m.
" 19th	6.53	6.15
" 20th	6.53	6.15
" 21st	6.53	6.15
" 22nd	6.53	6.15
" 23rd	6.53	6.17
" 24th	6.53	6.18
" 25th	6.53	6.18
" 26th	6.53	6.19
" 27th	6.53	6.20
" 28th	6.51	6.21
" 29th	6.51	6.21
" 30th	6.51	6.23
" 31st	6.51	6.23

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER

1917. JAN. 18.

Barometer at Sea Level

Thermometer at 6 a.m.

Thermometer at 3 p.m.

Thermometer at 6 p.m.

Thermometer at 9 p.m.

Direction of Wind

Force of Wind

State of Sky